श्री वीर बहादुर सिंह : मान्यवर, यह मैंने पहले भी कहा कि यह आलोचना का विषय है, लोग बार-बार कहते हैं कि यह प्रणाली बड़े लोगों के लिए, धनवानों के लिए है, साधारण लोगों के लिए नहीं है। जहां पर यह प्रणाली अपनाई गई है इससे कामर्स, इंडस्ट्री तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में काफी विकास हुआ है, फायदा हुआ है। इसलिए यह प्रणाली जहां लागू हो सकती है इसको लागू किया जाना चाहिये। और जगह जहां दूसरी प्रणाली होगी उसको लागू किया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Narayanasamy.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, there are two divergent views. One is for introducing the system and the other is against it. The other group is opposing the system. For proper rural development, the cellular mobile radio telephones are more suitable in the rural areas and this view also was expressed by the earlier Communications Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe, who had said that this would be more suitable in the rural areas. Therefore, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether priority will be given to the rural sector where the present telephone network is not properly functioning and in most of the rural areas, Sir, telephone facilities are not available.

श्री वीर बहादुर सिंह : मान्यवर, यह बात नहीं है। आज की परिस्थिति में देखा गया है कि जो सिस्टम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए अपनाया गया है ओपेन वायर का या जहां पर केबल डाले जाते हैं इनमें काफी परेशानी होती है, ओपेन वायर खराब हो जाते हैं या आंधी तूफान में गड़बड़ हो जाती है। इसलिए यह जो रेडियो सिस्टम है यह अच्छा सिस्टम दिखलाई दे रहा है और इस पर हम विचार कर रहे है।

श्री सभापति : अभी शुरू नहीं किया है।

श्री वीर बहादुर सिंह : अभी नहीं।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा 1989-90 के वर्ष को उत्पादकता वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जाना

*322. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :†

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने 1989-90 के वर्ष को उत्पादकता वर्ष के रूप में मनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस वर्ष के लिए कुल कितने उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ग) इस वर्ष ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) उक्त लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम्): (क) से (घ) यद्यपि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने 1989-90 के वर्ष को उत्पादकता वर्ष के रूप में मनाने हेतु कोई घोषणा नहीं की है, तथापि आयोग खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के संबंध में लगातार प्रयत्न करता रहा है।

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: I am afraid the answer is extremely brief and gives no information. There have been constant complaints that the poor weavers in various States are in dire difficulty. So I would particularly like to know what is

†सभा में यह प्रश्न सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा द्वारा पूछा गया।

being done to find gainful employment for them, because what I find is that in Andhra there are people who have committed suicide. What has happened is that yarn and chemicals were given on Central subsidy to the handloom sector in the 70's. But this is no longer the case, and the Union Government orders banning the manufacture of 22 items, including lungis, by powerlooms has remained unimplemented with the powerloom owners having obtained stay orders from the courts.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): The hon. Member's supplementary will not come within the purview of the KVIC, which is the handloom sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Khadi and Village Industries. The two are separate. Khadi is separate; handloom is separate. Now, you put your second supplementary.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: You mean that khadi industry and handloom weavers are not the same people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are different. They are treated differently. They are understood differently. Everything is different.

एक माननीय सदस्य : वैसा ही फर्क है जैसे मिलिट्री और पुलिस में है..। *(Interruptions)*

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Could you please tell us what is being done to promote khadi?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask about pure khadi.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: What is the state of weavers who are producing khadi cloth? What has happened to the minimum wages? I am told that there are no minimum wages or the people are not being given minimum wages and as such they are very unhappy about this

SHRI M ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the hon. Member is slightly confused with khadi and handloom sectors. As far as khadi is concerned, there is no minimum wage being implemented, because it is a part-time job. The ladies who are sitting in this House are doing this work for an hour or two in a day, and therefore it is very difficult to implement minimum wages. *(Interruptions)* They are having an other occupation in the house also. So it is very difficult... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The ladies sitting in this House do not do anything with Khadi. *(Interruptions)*

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Is this House not interested in khadi at all? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: This House is very much interested in Khadi. If you see the production in the khadi sector....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are khadi weavers also and khadi spinners. Now, some people are getting khadi spun and taking it. Are you providing minimum wages—piece wages, maybe?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That is why I said, Sir, this is a piece wage work, where no minimum wage is possible.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Why?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: They are working for an hour or two in a day.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: That is totally wrong.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: He is totally ignorant of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, khadi should not be taken so lightly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the view of the Government of India that you will not give minimum wages to the khadi workers, either for weaving or spinning?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: No, no. Sir, (*Interruptions*) It is possible only that piece-rate minimum wages can be given.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Daily wage workers are there. There are weaving centres and a large number of workers are employed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I have gone around all the spinning centres, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You did not follow. There are two parts. Khadi has got two things. One is spinning and the other is weaving. That is why I wanted a clarification and I said, do you mean to say that you are not willing to provide minimum wages for weavers because usually your Khadi Commission take the yarn and they get it woven which you must be knowing.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He may not be knowing.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That is what I am saying, Sir, that people are doing other work along with khadi... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Congress has forgotten about khadi.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : खादी में पालिएस्टर भी आ गई है।

श्री सभापति : अब आप पालिएस्टर को इसमें मत मिलाइये। उसके बारे में बाद में बात करिए ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : सब मिलावट है। आजकल तो सिर्फ पालिएस्टर खादी ही मिलती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you do not know about it, why do you discuss it? Polyester Khadi is the one where the fibre is spun. It is hand-spun and hand-woven. That is permitted after due consideration by those who have spent their life in khadi.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am not questioning that, Sir. I am saying that there is synthetic fibre introduced into it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into a controversy. The simple answer is about khadi.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the hon. Member does not know about khadi.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I know about khadi. There is a difference in your age and my age....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That quarrel should be in Andhra, not here.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, you having been Governor of Andhra Pradesh, you can moderate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want me to go back there?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: If the hon. Member visits this Pondur of Srikakulam district....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You answer the question. Don't discuss the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: What happened to the guaranteed minimum wages?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have said no.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Are they going to introduce it? That was the question you asked him, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said no. That is what the Minister says. He says no minimum wages for khadi workers. That is all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I will supplement....

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: They should be paid minimum wages.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Minimum wages are worked out, hourly and per day rates are worked out whereas piece-rate is linked to the quality produced by the individuals.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: What are the rates?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I can give the rates. As far as cotton khadi is concerned, those who are working on traditional charkha, they are getting 75 paise to Re. 1 per hank. As far as old ambar charkha is concerned, it is 65 paise per hank. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is per hank.

आप तो जानते हैं, जनाब, आप तो खादी पहनते हैं। पर हैंक तो आप समझते हैं ना।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : इसमें मिनिमम वेज नहीं है। आप इसको कैलकुलेट करवा लीजिए।

श्री सभापति : वह सवाल आप अलग कर लीजिएगा। इसमें आपका नाम है।

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, for 12-spindle new model charkha, it is Rs. 11 per day of 8 hours' work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about spinning. What about weaving?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: There is ten per cent increase for weaving yarn which is produced on 6-spindal and 12-spindal new model charkha. Then there is 25 per cent increase for weaving on traditional charkha and Amber charkha yarn....

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: What is the rate?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That is 10 per cent increase.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be laid on the Table of the House.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: What is the subsidy being given?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subsidy is given on sale.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Rebate will be there on sale.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Who gets the rebate? Is the buyer or the consumer or the supplier of the cloth?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The buyer gets the benefit of the rebate.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is unfortunate, even on suggestion from the high office like you, Sir, the Minister could not pick up the question and give a proper reply. The point is about the rates that you have quoted. The rate has been worked out after taking into account the entire production for many days; it is not one-hourly or one-hand rate. Ahmedabad Research Institute of Business Management had worked out the rates for the workers particularly the ladies who work on khadi and the minimum rate is Rs. 2 and maximum Rs. 4. Mrs. Ela Bhatt has worked very extensively on these projects. You are quite correct to the extent that this is a home work: ladies take work to their home; the weavers take the work to their homes. But the point is, you must enforce a rate on piece-rate basis whereby, for 8-hour work, a worker gets the minimum wage prescribed in that State. Have you enforced that? Is there any mechanism to enforce it? Is there any mechanism to enforce its implementation and to do the monitoring? That is the basic thrust of the question which my friends asked and the Chairman himself asked.

Secondly, I want to konw from the hon. Minister about the overall picture of the Khadi Board. They are working to the extent of gobar gas plants and other plants.

These are working for rural development, I understand. Apart from khadi weaving and khadi sppining, there are many schemes under the activities of the Khadi Board which give employment. But for all that, a minimum wage has to be enforced and monitoring has to be done.

Then, Sir, there is a widespread work available in the villages and that is of beedi winding, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and many other centres. The ladies particularly belonging to minority communities take the leaves and tobacco and do this work....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Beedi is not in Khadi Commission as yet.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is in the Khadi Commission. It comes under cottage industry, though not included under the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has not been accepted as a village industry.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: No, Sir, it has been accepted as a village industry. I want to know whether beedi industry will also be promoted by Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told you that this has not been accepted as a village industry under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am asking whether khadi and village industry will include beedi winding and beedi work in their scheme.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We are not including. Beedi industry is under the Labour Department.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What about wages?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have a wage chart in the Khadi Commission. We are passing it on to the State Boards; they are the implementing agencies. Sir, in the last Parliament Session, we had announced a ten per cent increase in the wages for the khadi workers, as the House is aware.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I have pointed out about the Ahmedabad study. Not more than two rupees are paid. What have you to say on that?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: You ask the Gujarat Government.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Have you read that report?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That report he need not read.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Is two rupees a minimum wage? You should ask him to enforce a minimum wage of at least Rs. 11.00.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion will be looked into.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: By you or by him?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naturally, by him.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, the hon. Minister seems to be very confused about the question and he has said so many things. He was not strictly confining himself to the question posed. May I ask a simple question? The workers in the khadi and village industries, in weaving etc., are the lowest paid in the country as a whole. Most of the women workers are paid two or three rupees a day. Will the hon. Minister take some steps to see that the minimum wages are increased and some improvement in their daily life is brought about?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: If the hon. Member suggests some ways and means, we will definitely consider them.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister has not been properly briefed on the subject. In all the khadi centres which have been approved by a certification committee under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, whoever works for eight hours a day is paid the minimum wage. In fact, they are getting more than the minimum wage. If it is taken up as part-time work, it is different. Even the ATIRA Committee, to which Mr. Kulkarni made a reference,

have said that they are getting the minimum wage; in fact, more than the minimum wage; if they put in eight hours work. Improved techniques are made available to the spinners and weavers. Whoever works for eight hours is paid more than the minimum wage. Let there not be a misunderstanding that the Minimum Wages Act has been violated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and that the workers are not paid the minimum wages. They are not actually labourers. They are artisans. They are self-employed people. Along with the agricultural work, they take up this work. The hon. Minister said that many of them are working in the common worksheds. The common workshed people are getting more that the minimum wage.

Sir, thirty-eight lakh people are engaged in this sector. My point is, with these improved techniques, with these wages, khadi has been produced in large quantity. Unfortunately, whatever produced is not finding a market; there are no marketing outlets. Many khadi centres are closing down. Weavers and spinners are thrown out of employment. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this. What action Government proposes to take to see that the khadi produced is sold, purchases are made by the Government and employment is assured to the artisans of the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And Shrimati Renuka Chakravarty is made to wear that.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am Chowdhury and not Chakravarty. If the hon. Minister gives it to me, I will wear it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I promoted her to Chakravarty. I am sorry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, as far as the wages are concerned, I have stated that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has given a wage chart. The implementing agencies are the State Boards.

As far as production of khadi is concerned, in 1955-56, we produced Rs. 5.5 crores worth of khadi products. The production has increased to Rs. 227.5 crores worth of khadi cloth.

As far as marketing is concerned, we have a lot of outlets, marketing outlets, throughout the country. We are assisting them by giving rebate and other things. The Ramakrishnayya Committee suggested the setting up of a marketing corporation by the Commission itself. We had assured the House earlier that we are considering the setting up of a marketing corporation by the Commission itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will see to it that it is sold also?

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग के द्वारा जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेकारी दूर करने का काम शुरू किया हुआ है, वहां इसमें कम से कम वेतन क्या है ? दूसरे, आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो हमारे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, उस पर गवर्नमेंट ध्यान देगी या नहीं ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Yes definitely, we will go into the reports of the Commission and we will try to implement them.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Sir, for the last three years the condition of khadi weaves and handloom weavers has deteriorated and it is due to enormous relief given to the manmade fibre in view of the textile policy that is in vogue since June 1985. What steps is the Government taking to protect these khadi and handloom weavers from the onslaught of the textile policy and the repeated concessions given to the manmade fibre under the new textile policy?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the question was first confused by General Aurora and now ...

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: How is the Ministry of Industry going to protect the khadi and handloom weavers from the onslaught of the textile policy

and the concessions given to the manmade fibre? Khadi and handloom weavers belong to the Industry Ministry.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The second confusion is from Mr. Sivaji that handloom will come under our Ministry. It does not come under our Ministry?

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: What about the khadi weavers?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sivaji is competent to put the question. He is from your party.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Thanks to the performance of the Indian Airlines. The hon. Minister started at 5 00 O'clock last evening and reached here by 10.00 A.M. today from Hyderabad. So, he could not be briefed by the department properly.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: There is no question of briefing me. I have briefed him in the plane itself.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: How is the Ministry protecting the khadi weavers and your workers from the onslaught of the new textile policy?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Mr. Sivaji mentioned about new textile policy. This will not come under that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not arise out of this.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Does it does not arise to protect your workers?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, khadi and village industry is not merely an industry. There is so much confusion in asking such questions. My friend has clarified certain aspects. Khadi has a different philosophy. It is linked up with our freedom struggle when Mahatma Gandhi started the All India Khadi and Spinners Association in 1925. Since then it has a different policy and philosophy. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission follow certain definite policy. There is an All India Certification Committee which fixes the price of khadi at which rates it will be sold in vaious centres in different States. Similarly, about wages the rates are fixed by the Certification Committee for the traditional charkha and new charkha cloth and there cannot be any exploitation on that ground. Therefore, there is a confusion depending on the quantity that is produced through spinning and weaving. They are being provided with necessary wages and as has rightly been suggested by my friend, some people are getting much more. I know some Adivasi spinners and weavers in Santhal Parganas where they are getting much more.

Now I want to know about three aspects. Firstly, in regard to cotton khadi, cotton prices have gone up very much. Has the Government any policy to subsidise supply of cotton to the rural artisans, particularly spinners? Secondly, will there be reservation with regard to the sale of khadi as used to be in the past? For instance so many Government departments, like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, used to purchase khadi uniforms only. This policy has been abolished now. It is competing with other mill cloth which is not feasible. Therefore, I would like to know whether there is any policy and I would urge that there should be some definite policy to reserve certain percentage so that the sale problem will not be there. There is a definite sale problem in many areas which are working for khadi.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether there is a policy to improve the technical upgradation of khadi production—say for spinning and weaving equipment—so that khadi could be produced more and at cheaper rates by the same people by working lesser hours.

I would like the Minister to reply on these three aspects.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Khadi production is not under the Central Government. There are Khadi Boards under the State Government. The Khadi Commission will sanction grants and loans to the Khadi Boards. That is the main responsibility of the State Government. But to some extent, directly under the Khadi Commission, the producing centres are there. There the Khadi Commission will

look after that. As mentioned by Mr. Rameshwar Thakur, we are modernising and according to times we are utilising mechanised methods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And latest techniques. But he is asking about reservation.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: One clarification, Sir. Mostly khadi is being produced by more than 900 certified institutions which are directly affiliated to the Khadi Commission. It is the village industries which are mostly under the Boards and cooperatives. Therefore khadi is very much linked up with the Khadi Commission which is under the Central Government.

Secondly, I want to know whether subsidy could be provided for cotton and reservation could be made in marketing, to which he has not replied. The reason why I am asking this question is that with 500 crore investment in the khadi sector, the employment was, in the beginning of this Plan, about 42 lakhs, which is likely to reach 50 lakhs this year. We have given national priority to employment. This is one sector which can provide much more employment. But unless these facilities are provided, this cannot be done. So I would like to know whether there will be a subsidy in regard to cotton and reservation in regard to khadi purchases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His question is whether you will try to see that certain purchases are reserved for khadi.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, he is right that khadi producing centres are directly under the Khadi Commission. Through the Khadi Boards and Khadi Commission we are paying nearly 40 crores of rebate every year on khadi purchases. So they are getting benefit of about 40 crores of rupees.

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: As hon. Members have said, khadi is linked up with certain sentiments also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in spite of the subsidy that is being given to khadi, the industry is not running well and the khadi centres are running into losses and also minimum wages are not being paid. The State Boards have made representations to the Central Government that it is not possible for them to pay the minimum wages also. Under the circumstances, the Minister can analyse why the subsidy goes on increasing every year on the one side and the minimum wages cannot be paid on the other side. How are these two going to be brought under control?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will request the hon. Member not to call it a subsidy. It is a rebate and not a subsidy.

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Subsidy is given to cottage industries also.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I am surprised, as two hon. Members have already pointed out, why part (c) of the question was not replied to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask your question. No surprises please.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I do not know why the Minister is non-serious about the employment problem.

Part (b) of my question is there were 21 industries. The UP Government has included 90 industries in village industries which can reach every individual and every village. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the mechanism for this organisation? There is one Khadi Gramudyog unit in a district with a staff of two or three people. So to reach every individual home in every village, what is the mechanism through which you can implement that for 90 industries or 21 industries?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as part (c) is concerned, it is related to part (a) therefore we have not answered that. If the honourable Member is still interested in the employment generation position, I can give the details.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I want to know the organization, nothing else, through which you will reach every individual and every home... (*Interruptions*) ... I want to know the organization, the mechanism-nothing else.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Mechaism of what?

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: There is one Gramodyog Adhikari in each district, with three staff. How can he reach every village, every home under the *yojana*, nobody reached them since three years. How can you reach? What is the mechanism?

इसको कौन इंप्लिमेंट करेगा? कौन पर्सुएड करेगा कि इंडस्ट्री को ले जाएं ?

ठाकुर जगत पाल सिंह : सवाल यह है कि स्टाफ बहुत कम है । क्या यह स्टाफ बढ़ायेंगे ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, prior to the amendment of the Act, there were only 26 industries in the Commission. Now, any industry which can be started in a village with less than a population of 10,000 is included in the Act. As far as the agency is concerned, I have said a little earlier that the Rele Committee has recommended a marketing federation in the Commission itself.

... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, it is very regrettable that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is hardly concerned about the welfare of the people involved as their employees. It is most unfortunate that organized labour which is kicking at the bottoms of the Government is getting everything and gets away with murder. We have read how in the Indian Airlines people, are getting hikes. What is happening is this. Recently I was in Jaisalmer and I visited their shop there to purchase some goods. There is a shawl made out of Marine wool, made by the people working under the Khadi Commission. A beautifully woven lady's shawl which, at Harrod's in London would not be sold for less than three hundred pounds, is available there for Rs. 106. I asked them... (*Interruptions*) ... I was waiting, Sir, because you understand this aspect and you are interested in khadi. We are interested and we want to protect the interests of these people. I asked them, how is it to so cheap—a beautiful lady's shawl, beautifully woven ,of Marino, wool? They said, "We do it on a no profit no-loss basis."

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Shawl is beautiful or lady is beautiful?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, the older that Mr. Kulkarni is growing, the more he is getting interested in beauties!

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has been, always!

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: It is a serious aspect of the matter. I asked, "How much do you pay your labour?" He calculated and said, "We give them approximately Rs. 27 per day. About 300 families are engaged." I asked, "Is it for a family or for a person?" He said, "All the people in the family work and they get Rs. 27." Sir, isn't it sheer exploitation? They can easily sell that shawl in India for three times the price and still it will be cheap. They said, "Five truckloads of things were sent from Jaisalmer to Delhi and they were sold in one day's time." Isn't it sheer exploitation of the people? Who is looking at it?

He has quoted two types of wages: One is daily minimum and the other is related to the piece. May I ask him for how long these minimum wages have been prevalent? Have they ever tried to understand what amount of overexploitation is there of these people who are in unorganized sector? May I, therefore, ask the Minis-

ter: Would they really make any sincere effort by appointing a committee or asking someone to go into the working conditions of the people and revise their wages and hike up the prices of these priceless goods?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, recently the Ramakrishniah Committee was appointed. They submitted their first report. Recently they submitted their second report and it is under the consideration of the Government. For the information of the honourable Member, employment under khadi production in 1955-56 was 6.57 lakhs. In 1973-74 it was 8.64 lakhs. In 1983-84 it was 13.58 lakhs ... (*Interruptions*) ...This is the employment position I am telling you.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I must seek your protection, Sir. The thrust of my question is whether they have appraised themselves or not that the payment being made to their employees and workers is extremely uneconomical. If they have not appraised themselves and have not changed the wage structure, would they appoint a committee to do so?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He was answering the earlier question.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We have appointed a commission, and they have submitted a report recently. It is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is very simple. He says that there are shawls which you are selling very cheap, but so far as the wages are concerned, they are very low. Will you think of hiking up of wages and prices, both? That is all. It is a very simple question. You consider it.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: About shawls, about khadi, and these things...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will consider.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The committee has recently submitted the report. We are considering it.

Multinational MRTP and FERA Companies

*323. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names and business activities of multinational MRTP and FERA companies falling under section 20(A) and section 20(B) of the MRTP Act;

(b) whether multinational MRTP and FERA companies are allowed to encourage small scale ancillary units under the new 20 Point Economic Programme and market their products either on their own trade name or otherwise and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether multinational MRTP and FERA companies are permitted to market the products of independent small scale units not associated in any manner, whatsoever, with such companies, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The names and business activities of the FERA companies registered under the MRTP Act are given in the enclosed Annexure. (*See* below)

(b) and (c) Some companies in the large scale sector market products of the small scale sector, though there is no special scheme for the purpose. However, MRTP and FERA companies are required to obtain necessary permission wherever required under the relevant Acts for undertaking trading activities including the marketing of the items produced in the small scale sector.